



THE ECONOMIC UNRAVELLING OF THE POLITICAL WEST

THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ORDER

The United States established the post-World War II economic order during a period when it functioned as the world's dominant industrial and monetary power,. By 1950, the nation held 80 percent of the world's monetary gold, enabling it to dismantle the British and French empires and replace them with a system centered on free trade and free investment. This framework was designed to absorb the savings of other nations and redirect them toward American manufactures. While this order was presented as an evangelistic ideology of mutual prosperity, it served as a mechanism for the United States to flood the global market with dollars to fund its military operations abroad. By 1971, excessive military spending forced the United States off the gold standard, leading to a new system where foreign central banks recycled their dollar surpluses into U.S. Treasury securities to finance American trade and balance of payments deficits,.

THE SHIFT TO COERCIVE UNIPOLARITY

The current U.S. national security strategy represents a reversal of the principles of equal sovereignty and multilateralism that were drafted in 1945,. American diplomats now exert pressure on allies like Germany, Japan, and South Korea to prioritize U.S. economic interests over their own national welfare. This shift is necessitated by

the deindustrialization of the United States, where financialization and money-making have become more profitable than industrial investment,. To sustain this model, the U.S. aims to maintain monopolies over the global oil trade and information technology, including computer chips and social media. These monopolies are used as coercive tools to control energy supplies and exempt American companies from foreign taxes. U.S. planners believe they have a three-year window to lock in this America First order before shifting political landscapes or elections disrupt the current trajectory,.

THE STRATEGIC REALIGNMENT OF EUROPE AND ASIA

Western European nations and other close allies are currently the primary victims of this shifting economic order,. European leaders are sacrificing long-term growth and trade relations with rapidly expanding Eurasian economies in exchange for short-term alignment with U.S. trade and military policies,. The U.S. national security strategy envisions a world divided into spheres of influence, where the U.S. maintains control over Latin America and its satellites in Europe and East Asia while attempting to isolate China and Russia,. This approach relies on the hope that allies will relocate their industries to the United States to help reindustrialize the American economy,. However, this policy has led to significant unpopularity for European leaders, as voters recognize the economic sacrifices being made for the sake of U.S. hegemony,.

GEOPOLITICAL FANTASIES AND THE REALITIES OF MODERN WARFARE

U.S. foreign policy is increasingly focused on a ideological confrontation that seeks to re-fight and finish the dynamics of World War II by allying with right-wing elements against Russia and China,. This strategy is built on the fantasy that other nations have no alternative but to surrender to U.S. demands,. However, the reality of

modern conflict has fundamentally changed; wars are now fought with missiles, drones, and artillery rather than large infantry forces, making traditional territorial occupation unviable,,. Russia has warned that it will retaliate against European countries that supply missiles used for attacks on its territory by targeting the factories and infrastructure that support those weapons,. Despite Western narratives claiming Russia is militarily or economically weak, the Russian economy has grown during the conflict, while Europe faces the risks of deindustrialization and depopulation,,.

BUREAUCRATIC INERTIA AND SYSTEMIC ECONOMIC FAILURE

The U.S. intelligence and diplomatic communities suffer from a bureaucratic structure that discourages dissent and rewards conformity,. Analysts within the CIA or State Department who provide reality-based assessments of Russian or Chinese strength are often marginalized as unpatriotic or labeled as foreign puppets. This lack of open dialogue prevents a true understanding of the adversary or the self, which leads to strategic failures. Domestically, both the U.S. and Europe grapple with malstructured economies that have prioritized financial bubbles over productive industrial capacity,. European leaders are increasingly viewed as American puppets who follow a fictitious narrative of war while their nations' industries are unable to operate without inexpensive energy,. This dynamic is fueling an anti-American sentiment as the costs of maintaining the U.S.-led order become unsustainable for the global majority,.